

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## The Paris Herald. 🚜



S all American travellers in Europe know, or should know, the "N. Y. Herald" publishes in Paris a European edition that usually is spoken of as "The Paris Herald." Besides giving news of interest to



Americans, it prints every other Sunday during the Paris art season, an extremely handsome art supplement, of smaller format than the body of the paper, easily handled and full of finely reproduced pictures and interesting articles. Many of these latter are in French as are also the titles under the illustrations. This gives distinctive tone to the supplement.

Those who read recently in the "N. Y. Herald" one of the most interesting art "stories" of recent years, the claim put in for the "Mona Lisa" in the Museum of the Prado that it and not the "Mona Lisa" of the Louvre is the picture originally painted by Leonardo da Vinci—would be surprised at the beauty of the two pictures as they appear side by side, in the art supplement of the European edition of the "Herald." Printed on heavy plate paper and

THE

occupying each an entire page, it was easy to study the comparative merits of the two paintings. The superiority of the "Mona Lisa" of the Louvre was too evident to admit of discussion. The Prado picture did not even seem a variant from the brush of Leonardo, but the weak work of an imitator. I think that out of the welter of opinions, pro and con, which the "Herald" with its impartiality has printed, this fact will stand forth clearly on the testimony of the two pictures as viewed side by side in the art supplement. No other paper could have presented it so effectively.



MOREOVER it has followed up the subject in an interesting manner, discovering in the Musée de Condé and printing, with comment, what appears to some to have been a study in the nude for the famous portrait in the Louvre. Besides this, a Belgian collector has sent to the "Herald" a photograph of a painting in his collection which he claims is a protrait, painted by Leonardo, of the beautiful woman who was to become the wife of Giocondo, but ten years younger, and consequently posed for ten years

earlier, than when she sat for the same master for the "Mona Lisa Gioconda," which has enthralled thousands of visitors to the Louvre and will continue so to do.



In this thorough, readable and pictorially handsome way the art supplement of the "Herald's" European edition presents the subjects of which it treats. In the daily issue it has reviews of current exhibitions and full reports of the important art auction sales.

